





# Canada's Navy Has Played An Important Part In Keeping Sea Lanes Open

The fortunes of war in 1940 thrust on Canada's small but growing navy a greater burden of arduous work, danger and loss of life than for the lot of either the army or the air force.

The big task of keeping the sea lanes open to British shipping proved one of the essential jobs in supporting the British nations in a powerful first war thrust of a potentially-armed enemy and build for the days of offensive fighting ahead.

Early in December the Canadian destroyer Saguway fought with a German submarine in the convoy lanes of the Atlantic and suffered the loss of 21 men missing and 13 wounded—the ship itself being badly damaged.

In the task of keeping the sea lanes open the Royal Canadian Navy played a vigorous part. For the first time in history Canadian destroyers travelled overseas to share in the defence of Britain. There one was lost in a collision during the evacuation of the French city of Bordeaux under the guns and bombs of the enemy, while another was sunk at the bottom in the North Atlantic. Both disasters were the result of collisions.

In the first the Fraser was cut in two by another warship and in the second the Margate suffered a similar fate when struck by a liner.

The necessity of keeping the water lights in danger zones was responsible for the collisions. The Saguway engaged and lost of two ships in collision together in the case of the Bras d'Or, a minesweeper which disappeared in stormy weather in the eastern Canadian waters and in which incidental casualties made Canada's naval casualties heavier than those in the army or the air force—about 200 officers and men.

Besides aiding Great Britain overseas the navy guarded Canadian waters and coastal waters and was over wide areas of both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

The flotilla leader Astrolabe aided a British cruiser in capturing and salvaging a big German freighter—the Hannover—in West Indies waters early in the year. The German crew attempted to scuttle the ship by fire but failed.

When Italy entered the war the Italian freighter Capo Noli was making a run down the St. Lawrence for safety but was captured by the Bras d'Or—later to be lost.

Biggest single achievement of the Canadian navy, however, was the taking of the German submarine U-570, Weser, off the west coast of Mexico in September. The capture was effected by the Canadian ship Prince Robert, one of two former passenger liners converted to naval use.

Overseas Canadian destroyers were engaged by enemy aircraft and dropped depth charges aimed at enemy submarines. The result of the "silent service" was observed in regard to these operations and details were not disclosed.

Men of the Canadian navy, however, took part in the evacuation of Dunkirk and in numerous rescues at sea when ships were torpedoed by the enemy.

As 1940 started, Canada had seven destroyers and a growing number of small auxiliary craft requisitioned for naval purposes. The acquisition of six destroyers out of the 50 acquired by Great Britain from the United States after the loss of the Fraser and the Margate which replaced the Canadian destroyer strength at 12.

In addition there are auxiliary cruisers converted from merchant ships, minesweepers, corvettes and torpedo boats built in Canada within the past year.

Plans for the building of larger naval vessels, cruisers and destroyers in Canadian shipyards are under consideration.

## Carnegie Grants

More Than \$67,000 To Canadian Institutes Of Learning

Carnegie Corporation of New York has voted grants totalling more than \$67,000 to 14 Canadian universities and associations, it was announced by Stephen H. Stackpole, assistant to the president of the corporation.

One of the grants goes to the Canadian Association for Adult Education, \$2,500, for extension services among the French-Canadian of Manitoba; \$2,500, toward support of the programme of the Community Life Training Institute.

No one knows exactly why cement

## The Ark Royal

Hard Working Naval Unit Reported "Sunk" Several Times

This is the saga of the Ark Royal, a hardworking unit of the Royal Navy which has been in unexpected places to show she really wasn't "sunk" after all.

The Germans "severely bombed" the 22,000-ton aircraft carrier in November, 1939, so they said. They wrote off the \$15,000,000 vessel and her 60 planes as a total loss. Nightly for a month, German radio announcers taunted: "Where is the Ark Royal?"

They found out Dec. 17. That was the day she put in at Rio De Janeiro to take on supplies.

Again, early in 1940, the Germans "sunk" the Ark Royal. The admiral said nothing until March, 1941, when a routine announcement showed she again was on duty after a wash and brush-up at home. She had been roving the Atlantic between England and South America and South Africa.

On July 4 came an "interim report" which said she had provided planes for the engagement with French naval vessels at Oran, North Africa.

On July 11 the Italian high command announced proudly she had received a direct hit from an Italian plane and dropped two large calibre bombs squarely upon her in a battle July 9, E. The Italians said they had pictures to prove it, too.

A few days later Spanish reports at La Linea, opposite Gibraltar, said the "columns of smoke" arising from her at the naval base during an air raid.

However, the Ark Royal was sighted July 16 for the Italian command announced she had been hit on the "outer right part" of her flying deck. Seven planes had been destroyed.

The Italian high command said on July 16 "columns of smoke" arising from the Ark Royal had been seriously damaged. Crew losses were "considerable." The damage, if any, must have been slight, for on Nov. 11 planes from the carrier carried out bombing attacks on Cagliari, Sardinia.

The Italians still were hard at it on Nov. 27. They "damaged" her again. That was the day when her planes participated in an engagement off Sardinia and torpedoed a battleship of the Littorio class and a 10,000-ton cruiser.

## Ruddy Ducks Increase

This Species Focuses Principally In The Prairie Provinces

Improved conditions during the past two years have brought about a marked trend in the ruddy duck population, reports the prairie wild game officer of the Department of Natural Resources. A distinct increase in the number of these birds was noted during the summer of 1940, more of them were seen at widely separated points than for many years. During the breeding season it is customary to meet with these ducks in small flocks only in pairs, or small groups, but an unusual spectacle was a single company of 47 adults and immatures observed at the north end of Goosegull Lake, Alberta.

Among the smallest of North American waterfowl, the ruddy duck is a species has a very wide breeding range, principally in the western part of the continent, occurring rarely as far north as Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories. It is essentially a inhabit of the Great Plains region and many years ago was a familiar inhabitant of sloughs and marshes throughout the Prairie Provinces. Drought conditions after 1920 made serious inroads on its breeding grounds, with the result that the species became increasingly scarce.

By the year 1937 the ruddy duck had reached an alarmingly low population level.

Teacher: Now, which boy can name five things that contain milk? Freckles-faced Jimmie: Butter, cheese, ice cream, and two cows.

More than a million pairs may be contained in one full-grown wing feather of a bird.

A sunflower more than seventeen inches across was picked recently in Sittingbourne, England.

Is a course in ship-scuttling required in all German naval and merchant marine schools?

## SEA RAIDERS OF TWO DECADES AGO



Most dangerous of the Kaiser's world-war ocean raiders, Count Felix von Luckner, dressed in un-aquatic full frocks and sandals, is seen with his wife on the deck of his yacht Seetee, as they approached Sydney, Australia, in 1918. Von Luckner's name cropped up again when it was reported he might be the commander of the Nazi raider in the Pacific.

## Sympathetic Listeners

Will Help Relieve Tension Of People From Bombed Areas

The "bomb bore"—those persons who pour into one's ears their real or imagined experience with high explosive that has obeyed the law of gravity—are to have sympathetic female audiences in England. The Marchioness of Reading, chairman of the Women's Voluntary Service, which has 50,000 or more members, announced at Preston, Lancashire, that W. V. S. would provide "listeners" for bombed out persons who wanted to talk about it. And up at Birmingham those with hard-knock stories of retell are reported to have formed a "Birmingham Bombers Association." "We must realize," said Lady Reading, "that people who have come from a bombed area are in a highly nervous state and that one of the things that help them is to be allowed to talk about it. It is essential that a listener should give the whole of her attention to the person who is relating his or her experience. There must be no turning away for a second, no indication that one is not interested."

## Have Other Interests

Some Men Employed On Sleeping Cars Are University Students

The porters and other employees on sleeping cars and chair cars may be university students or even graduates, as some of their patrons have discovered on engaging them in conversation, states the Brockville Record and Times. At least one Canadian sleeping-car conductor is a Bachelor of Engineering and a sleeping-car porter on the Toronto-Sudbury run uses his spare moments to prepare sermons which he delivers each Sunday to a London, Ont., congregation of which he is the pastor.

## Teacher: "Spell weather."

Willie: "W-e-l-l-t-h-e-r."

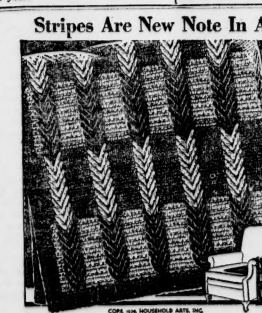
Teacher: "Wrong; that's about the worst spell of weather we've had in a year."

## Stripes Are New Note In Afghans

Household Items by Alice Brooks

The smiling animals paced about the foot of the pole until darkness. Then Zwerch came and speeded down the track to home and safety.

During the boom days for ostrich plumes, ostriches were plucked every six to nine months.



Pattern 6505. Easily crocheted is this color afghan with its smart herring-bone effect in simple rib stitch. Beginning and experienced crocheter alike will be proud of this handiwork. Pattern 6505 contains directions for making afghan; illustrations of it and stitcher, materials needed; color scheme. To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (change cannot be refunded) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McRae Ave., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published.

# League Of British Nations Is Now Spreading British Culture Over Many Lands

## Make Millions Of Boots

British Tanners Have Achieved Industrial Revolution

British tanners of sole leather have achieved one of the country's most industrial revolutions for 1940. They have successfully carried through a colossal expansion of output in order to supply the services with 20,000,000 pairs of boots during the year and in addition they have amply met the demand from civilians at home and overseas.

The increase in output is estimated at 50 per cent. Hides have been shipped to Britain from 60 overseas ports to meet it, a big proportion of them from the enormous cattle resources of the Empire, put at 40 per cent of the world's total livestock.

South America has provided another vast war-time reservoir. Argentina, with its 60,000,000 cattle on the hoof, has sent consignment after consignment of hides of high quality thanks to the increasing care of its genuine cattle and to the scientific methods which have been introduced into tanning processes. Uruguay, Colombia and Brazil have all of them sent welcome cargoes across the Atlantic too.

Woolen tanners have speeded up production by intensifying their mechanical and scientific methods and the British Sole Leather Tanners Association has planned production in a practical way to prevent violent fluctuations. The resulting output has been made to suit climates of many markets overseas.

## Prosperity In Iceland

Business Boom Reported With Advent Of British Troops

A business boom in Iceland—an island guarded now by 8,000 British and Canadian soldiers—was reported by seamen aboard the Hecla, tiny steamship which reached an American port with a cargo of fish meal and tales of war-inflamed prosperity back home.

Not an able-bodied man among the estimated 130,000 native Icelanders out of work, they said, and Reykjavik, the capital, and the Hecla's home port of 30,000 persons, has taken on a metropolitan air with crowded streets and bustling traffic.

A record-setting catch of herring last summer coincided with a great-increased demand in Britain for fish, and hundreds of islanders moved to normally tiny fishing villages along the north coast to handle the catch.

Iceland has felt the pinch of war, however, the officers said. Food shortages have been imposed to provide more meat, poultry, eggs and butter for export to the British Isles.

## Preserve World's Learning

United States Scientist Says Western Hemisphere Faced With Responsibility

Establishment of a "brain bank" in the western hemisphere to preserve the world's learning during the present "dark age" of civilization was urged by a United States scientist.

It was an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. K. A. C. Elliott of the University of Pennsylvania. His hospital declared that the countries of western hemisphere are faced with the responsibility of carrying on the work of European and Asiatic scientists during a number of difficult years ahead.

The first job is to preserve the lives of the scientists themselves and the laboratories of the western hemisphere have been gravely enriched by the work of many foreign scientists, Dr. Elliott said. The second is to preserve their literature and research material, the third to encourage a continuation of international interchange of brain power in scientific literature working.

With its munition factories working three and three shifts a day Australia is now making 8,000,000 shells of various sizes a year.

Some folks are so discontented with what they have as others are with what they haven't.

Industrial Manchester in England produced last year—on park land.

Before 1914, the British Empire was still considered an extension of Great Britain—a Greater Britain, spreading British culture and British principles over many lands.

It was acknowledged that the British Dominions were self-governing, and that, in theory, they were independent, but they had not acquired any real weight as separate factors in world affairs.

The Great War of 1914-18 changed the whole picture of the Empire, both for British eyes and for those of other nations. It was seen that the British Empire was a great organism living of itself, not drawing all its strength from the Mother Country.

Dominions and Colonies alike were able to give to the British cause not only the aid of men and materials, but the aid of intelligent and intelligent, free-thinking collaboration. What of this war? The outbreak found the British world far advanced in historical development, not only from the Empire of the early years of the century, but also from the Empire of 1914.

In the first place the Statute of Westminster had affirmed, and events had shown, that the British Dominions and Great Britain were equal in the relation of autonomous and equal nations bound only by treaty to a common purpose.

In the second place, the Dominions had developed so rapidly and so intelligently in industry and political organizations that they brought to the war effort not only the council of a number of minds but the weight of a number of great nations.

In the third place, history had radically changed the relations between the British nations and foreign countries.

Canada had reached a new high and had a new understanding with the United States as between equal and independent nations.

Australia and New Zealand faced new problems in the Pacific and Japan no longer an ally—but they faced these problems with new freedom of mind and new power to back their decision.

South Africa, despite her internal difficulties, had a new responsibility, and a new resolve, as a power whose influence was destined to guard the cause of freedom over a great part of the world.

In short, each Dominion found itself living the life of a nation, with its own obligations and opportunities, both in the field of peace and in that of war.

The war against the aggressor has been launched in the Pacific and in the Atlantic, not by one British nation, but by a league of British nations, one in league and in purpose, and bringing to the battle the strength of many great forces united.

## Have To Make Choice

Danish Bachelors Cannot Have Both Shaving Stick And Soap

National soap rationing has confronted Danish bachelors with the choice between one cake of hand soap monthly or a shaving stick. They can't have both.

Households gets about 14 ounces weekly per member and soap consumption in laundries, barber shops and public baths is cut to 75 per cent of normal. Restaurant consumption has been cut 50 per cent.

Laundries are forbidden to take new customers, and housewives are not permitted to increase the quantity of their laundry.

By the end of the war the cost of soap will be decreased from 80 to 60 per cent.

Rationing also is extended in other directions, including butter, which has been fixed at 12 ounces per person weekly—much higher than in most European nations.

Margarine as well as other vegetable and animal fats is becoming scarce and expensive. Restaurant consumption of butter has been cut 55 per cent from pre-war levels.

## A Nobby Currier

The world's noblest street corner is said to be that at 6th avenue and 54th street, New York city. It is said the corner is so noble enough to be a normal person two-thirds dead for as long as he stands there.

Rice paper, which is used by Oriental artists, is made from the pith of a tree that grows in Formosa.

Taxidermists usually use ants to eat away flesh from tiny animals when the skeletons alone are wanted.















CARBON AND DISTRICT  
NEWS NOTES

—The Duke of York Chapter I.O.D.E. will sponsor a dance in aid of war funds, to be held in the Farmers' Ex. Hall on Tuesday, January 28th. Avon Orchestra, Admission, \$1.00 per couple and Extra Lady, 25c.

Able Seaman Cecil Trumbley arrived in Carbon last week and is spending his leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Trumbley.

The Lady Roberts I.O.D.E. held a very successful card party in the station last Friday evening.

Mrs. Sam Paxon of Drumheller visited in Carbon last week with her mother-in-law, Mrs. E. A. Paxon.

Mr. and Mrs. B.C. Downey and Lorraine motored to Calgary Saturday. Lorraine will remain in the city to take a business course.

Mrs. Cyril Oliphant was a Calgary visitor Saturday.

—The Anglican Church will hold a supper in the Farmers' Exchange hall on Saturday, January 25th, at 5:30 p.m. Admission, child 25c; adults 50c.

John Atkinson has completed the audit of the books of the Village of Carbon and the annual statement appears in this issue of The Chronicle. Rate-payers are asked to read over the statement and learn where the money they pay in taxes is going, and of the necessary expenses that a Village the size of Carbon has to meet annually.

The Chronicle office installed an 8x12 job press this week, and with the new addition to our plant will not improve the quality of printing turned out from this establishment. It will at times allow us to speed up delivery of rush jobs without unnecessary inconvenience.

## B. A. Oil Products

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PHONE

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## THEATRE

THURSDAY, JAN 23

JOAN BENNETT

— IN —

"I MARRIED A NAZI"

THURS., JAN. 30

"THE REAL GLORY"

FREUDENTHAL

BAPTIST CHURCH

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26

ZION CHURCH—

10 am—Sunday School, Art Forth

Superintendent.

11 am—Prayer Service.

7 pm—Bible Study.

Wednesday night—Bible Study and

Choir practice.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

REV. FREDERICK ALF, Pastor

BEER  
HAS A PLACE!

From time forgotten, beer has been man's beverage of moderation... a wholesome, stimulating drink that brings refreshment to tired bodies and weary minds. Born of nature's bounty, beer and ale can do so much to make life saner and more enjoyable.

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ALBERTA  
BRAND BEERS

"the BEST BEER MADE"

This Advertisement is Not Published by the Alberta Liquor Control Board Nor by the Government of the Province of Alberta

More snow has fallen during the past week and now more than six inches of the wintry mantle covers the ground. The weather, however, has been comparatively mild, with heavy fog at times.

The Chronicle received a communication this week from Harry Thorburn, who ordered a rural for his subscription. The weather, however, has been comparatively mild, with heavy fog at times.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
VILLAGE OF CARBON  
For the Year Ending December 31, 1940

AUDITOR: John Atkinson, Carbon, Alberta.

SECRETARY-TREASURER, Alex Reid, Carbon.

NAME OF BANK: Bank of Montreal, Carbon, Alta. Amount of Bond: \$1250.00; Bond No. 29027.

Bond Company: Canadian Indemnity Co., Winnipeg. Bond has not been changed during 1940.

Date suretyship began, January 1, 1940. Bond renewed to January 1, 1941.

Number of Verification Tax Notices Mailed by Auditor under Sec. 93(3) 18.

RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS
Balance, December 31, 1939— Municipal account, in bank 1288.73 Sec. Serv. Tax Trust Account in bank 54.65 Receipts on Account Municipal Taxation— Municipal Taxes and Costs 4638.38 Business Tax 21.38 Municipal Revenue Other Than Taxes— Unemployment Relief, By cash 1119.62 By contrs. 71.40 Licenses 30.00; Rentals 15.68; Dog Taxes 13.00; Cemetery 22.25; Building Permits, 6.00; Commissions (Sec. Serv.) 3.95; Refund on lights 10.25; Sale of chattels 20.00 Sundry— Proceeds of Sheriff's Sale 95.95 Trust Money Received— Social Services 100.51 Municipal 10.90	Outstanding Cheques or Overdraft, Dec. 31, 1939— Municipal 143.92 Administration— Salaries: Sec-Treas. 375.00; Assessor 25.00; Audit Fee 35.00; Bond premium 5.00; Legal Expenses 50.55; Land Titles Office Fee 7.50; Mun. Assoc. Fees 7.50; Insurance 170.18; Exchange 70 Protection of Person and Property— Fire Protection 34.75; Pound Expenses 60.00; Dog Catcher 6.00; Dog Tags 2.88 Social Services— Mothers' Allowance 500.00; Old Age Pensions 100.00 Health, Relief, Etc.— Hospital Bills 214.75; Doctors' 70.21; Unemployment Relief 122.42; Land Settlement scheme 225.63 Public Works— Labor 668.26; Material 539.60; Street Lighting 600.00; Rinks 35.50; Workmen's Compensation Board 15.00; Skating Rink, 48.40; Repairs 6.10; Carbon Municipality No. 278 for road work, 105.00 Sundry— Purchase of land 12.50; Overprints rapid, 20.81; Proceeds of Sheriff's sale paid out, J. Flaws 47.65; C.H. Naah 10.11; Motor Car Supply 25.40 Trust Money or Requisitions Remitted— Social Services 133.95

TOTAL	TOTAL
7587.96	7587.96

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Balance December 31, 1940 (Municipal Only)— In Bank 1356.08; Cash on hand 484.21 Municipal Taxes— Uncollected Municipal Taxes— Inventories—Supplies on Hand— Stationery, etc. 50.00 Fixed Assets— Property owned by Village: Land 3400.00; Buildings 300.00; Fire Hall and equipment 1300.00 Sundry Assets (Mun.) Not Provided For Above— Safe 100.00; Ditcher 10.00 Trust Assets—Balance Dec. 31, 1940— Social Services Tax Trust Account, in bank, 15.53; Cash on hand 6.00 Uncollected Trust Taxes, December 31, 1940 Social Services 1207.55	Outstanding Cheques Dec. 31, 1940 (Mun. Only)— Municipal 10.60 Accounts Payable— Old Age Pensions 152.22; Mothers' Allowance 150.00; Freezing 150.00; Doctors Bills 123.00; Department Public Works 435.59 Uncollected Trust Taxes and Collections Not Remitted December 31, 1940— Social Services Taxes, uncollected 1207.55; not remitted Dec. 31, 1940 21.88 TOTAL LIABILITIES 2690.81 Balance of Assets over Liabilities 17200.76

TOTAL	TOTAL
21,101.30	21,101.30

TAX STATEMENT	DETAILS OF MUN. ASSESSMENT & TAX LEVY
Assessed Value for each Tax—\$344,334 Rate of Taxation (mills on dollar) 13 Electric Light 10 mills 5 Current Taxes Levied 4402.58 Uncollected Dec. 31, 1939, includ. 1077.95 Costs for arrears at expiration 1077.95 Penalties and costs added in 1940 778.21 TOTAL DUE 17777.66 Collecting in 1940, inc. Costs— Cancellations authorized, 1940— Uncollected Taxes Dec. 31, 1940— Trust Taxes Collected but not pd. Dec. 31, 1939 55.02 Collected in 1940 (as above) 160.51 TOTAL DUE (accounted for below) 155.53 Paid in 1940 to Prov. Gov't, School and Hospital Board 133.85 Collected by Village but not pd. Dec. 31, 1940 21.58	Assessments— Land 31500 Buildings and Improvements 13100 At 100% of value 312834 Electric Light and Power 17500 Totals 361834 Mill Rate 13 Current Tax 4402.58

STANDING OF LANDS FINALLY ACQUIRED BY VILLAGE	TAXES
At December 31st, 1939— 1940 Penalties on Above 482.26 1940 Levy on Above 130.55 TOTAL 612.81 New Assessment (1940 cancellations on above)— Total 389 19179 5898.52 849.54 5801.08 258 12811.72 Deducted in 1940 105.23 745.70 Standing at December 31st, 1940 381 10670 5542.59 741.66 5469.10 11753.35	Total Taxes 1497.40 843.72 860.60 11896.06 115.70 11753.35

LANDS UNDER TAX RECOVERY ACT	VERIFICATION CASH ON HAND, DEC. 31, 1940
Total number of parcels finally acquired by Village, 381 lots and 2 parcels Number under Tax Notification, 4 lots Date Last Tax Notification Registered, March 5, 1940 Date of Last Public Sale, October 30, 1940 Number of Parcels Leased under Sec. 26 in 1940, 12 Receipts credited to Prepaid Trust Account 165.23 Receipts credited to Prepaid Trust Account 2.47 Total Tax Lease Receipts Accounted for— Taxes Cancelled Under Sec. 24 (2)— Municipal 246.02; Prov. 5.17	Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1940, as per statement 400.24 Cash received between Dec. 31, 1941 and audit 10.21 Total 410.45 Cash deposited in bank between Dec. 31, 1940 and date of this audit 450.87 Cash on hand actually counted by me at date of this audit 49.88

AREA AND VALUATION (Land Only)	AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE
Assessed and Taxed as per Roll (nett)— Exempt—Sec. 3, The Soldiers' Relief Act— Non-Taxable—Sec. 2, Tax Recovery Act— POPULATION, NUMBER OF PARCELS AND INSURANCE Estimated Population of Village 500 Number of Taxable Parcels, 392 lots and 16 parcels Number Parcels Exempt, 381 lots and 2 parcels Total Number of Parcels, 773 lots and 18 parcels Fire Insurance Carried \$2400.00	I have audited the accounts of the Village of Carbon for the year ending December 31st, 1940, and have compared the said accounts with their relative vouchers and certify that in my opinion the foregoing financial statements are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the financial affairs of the Village, according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the records, subject to any qualifications mentioned in Auditor's Special Report herewith. The statistical information contained herein was obtained from the records of the Village, or from information supplied by Village officials. Dated at Carbon, this 23rd day of January, 1941. (signed) JOHN ATKINSON, Auditor, Carbon, Alberta

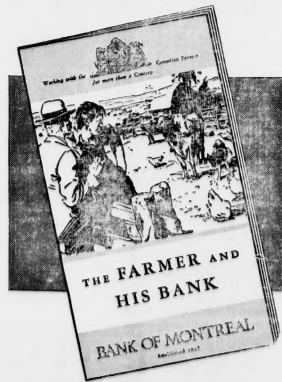
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